

THE
YOUTH'S REALM

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

May, 1903

FOR
ALL
WHO ARE
YOUTHFUL
* EITHER IN *
— AGE —
OR
SPIRIT

THE 50th. EDITION

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THE YOUTH'S REALM

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF WHOLESOME LITERATURE
FOR YOUNG AND OLD

PUBLISHED BY
A. BULLARD & CO.

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BOSTON : MASS.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, MASS., MAY, 1903

NO. 5.



WHEN "THE BOYS" MARCH

[Copyright, 1902, by E. L. Sabin.]

HATS off! Along the way they
come,
Their colonel marching
on before,
Their steps attuned to fife
and drum
As in the vallant days of yore.
Note not what change Time's finger
brings;
Note not if ranks are incomplete.
The present fades, the past up-
springs—
The "boys" are marching down the
street!

Hats off, hats off, on either side!
And form a living lane of love
Through which they tread, all glori-
fied,
Their banner streaming brave above.
Who recks how cautious is the pace?

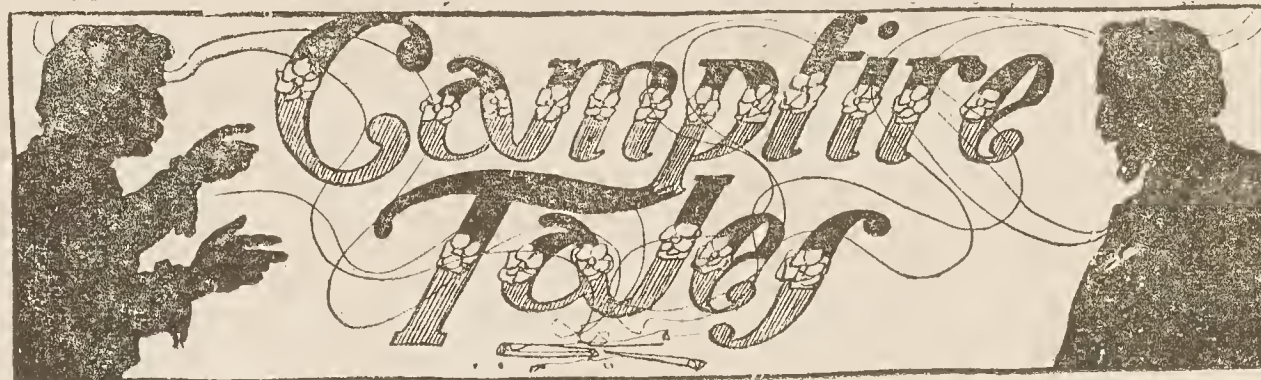


Who recks how lagging are the
feet?
Bright deeds illumine each wrinkled
face—
The "boys" are marching down the
street!

Hats off! That tattered flag you see
With rents in every treasured fold
Wakes oft to mem'ry's reveille
And never, aye, is never old.
The stars that stud its field of blue
A thousand stories can repeat,
Which, told again, are ever new—
The "boys" are marching down the
street!

Hats off, hats off! The gray and
lame
Are now no longer lame and gray,
But feel once more youth's sturdy
frame
And breathe the fires of yesterday.
In bays reclad, to pride reborn,
Defying dust and miles and heat,
Mid cheers and tears this splendid
morn
The "boys" are marching down the
street!

EDWIN L. SABIN.



[Copyright, 1902, by W. L. Vail.]

SOME Confederates insist that pictures of hard times in the south
in the sixties are overdrawn, and this story may be taken for what
it is worth as coming from the lips of one of Lee's military fam-
ily. At the siege of Petersburg, in midwinter, even the head-
quarters cow had been consumed for beef, and the hens carried
along to supply eggs were starved into barrenness. One morning
as the chief and his staff sat down to their usual cornmeal mush
and molasses, with rye coffee, a guest from the firing line began to bewail
the terrible situation of the army. Everything was black. "Why," said he,
"General Lee's spies are all around us. He even knows what you have every
morning for breakfast." "That can't be or he'd send us something better,"
said the grim soldier with a mischievous smile.

When Captain Semmes found himself loose on the wave with his brand
new English built cruiser Alabama, he laid his course for Galveston. One
day just at nightfall he fell in with the United States ironclad gunboat Hatteras, and they ex-
changed the usual greetings, Semmes claiming
that his ship was the British steamer Petrel. Captain Blake of the Hatteras announced that
he would send off a boat, and suddenly a trumpet
spoke from the deck of the stranger, saying,
"This is the Confederate steamer Alabama." A
broadside from the batteries of the cruiser came
as a punctuation of the startling avowal. The
ports of the Hatteras were open and the men
were at their guns. The vessels were half a mile
apart, sailing the same course, and they poured
volleys into each other, gradually lessening the
distance to thirty yards. The sailors in the tops
fought with pistols and muskets. At last the
Alabama planted two shells in the Hatteras
which set her on fire and smashed her steam
cylinder, steering gear and pumps. Captain
Blake took his men off in boats after flooding
the magazine to prevent explosion, and in two minutes the ship went down.
The hyperbole in which war correspondents and other literary "tellers"



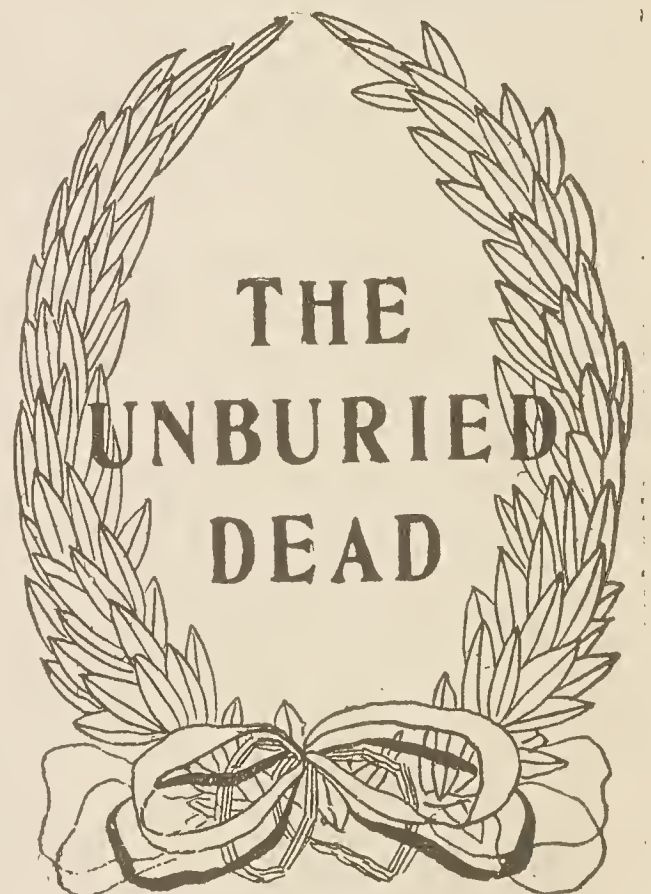
THE HATTERAS SET ON FIRE BY
THE ALABAMA'S SHELLS.

New Mechanical Toy.

A new form of Noah's ark is one of
the latest mechanical toys. The ani-
mals are attached to arms on a rotat-
ing shaft. A turn of the crank sets the
shaft spinning, and the child looks
through the doorway to catch a
glimpse of the animals, which it can-
not see properly till the shaft stops.
Only one animal can be seen at a time
at each stoppage, and the chances
against the same animal stopping op-
posite the doorway twice in any given
time are very small. Thus, says the
Chicago Post, the child is always won-
dering how many animals are in the
box.

A Novel Envelope.

An American has invented an envel-
ope which records of itself any at-
tempt to tamper with its contents. The
flap is imbued with some chemical
composition which when operated up-
on by a dampening process or any other
means of penetrating to its inclo-
sure records the transaction by caus-
ing the words "Attempt to open" to ap-
pear. It is thought that the inquisitive
will think twice before pursuing their
researches in face of such an inven-
tion.



THE UNBURIED DEAD

[Copyright, 1902, by W. L. Vail.]

TODAY your choicest flowers
you bring
In honor of the brave;
Your choicest hymns of
praise you sing
Around each hero's grave.
But what of those who darkly sleep
Where mourners never come?
Shall none their hapless fortunes
weep,
And shall their praise be dumb?

Until the sea shall render back
The muster of her dead
Your loving scrolls of fame must lack
Full many a heart that bled,
And still in many a hidden spot,
By vines and grass o'ergrown,
Unnoted heroes lie forgot,
Their place of rest unknown.

Yet grieve not that you may not
dress
Such graves with fitting art
While nature has the will to bless



And play the mourner's part.
She gave them life and courage high,
And since they bravely bled
She lets no wandering wind go by
But mourns the hero dead.

The solemn dirges of the deep
Have lulled her sons to rest.
She soothed them to untroubled sleep
Upon her loving breast.
And even the humblest weed that
blows

Where sleep the true and brave
Can peer the lily or the rose
On any honored grave.

ARTHUR CARRUTHERS.

Indulge when they write up battles sounds very ludicrous to the reader who has been there. Once in awhile, though, the facts put imagination to blush. This was the case at Stone River when Breckinridge's Kentuckians, headed by the famous fighting brigade known as "the Orphans," charged upon a brace of Federal batteries on the south bank of the river. The Kentuckians rushed through the batteries bayonet in hand and chased the artillerymen with their infantry supports down the slope to the fords which served to connect the captured batteries with the main position of their army on the north bank. Opposite the scene of the charge, on the north bank, lay a reserve artillery brigade of fifty-eight guns. The instant the retreating soldiers got inside the range of those ready cannons the entire brigade opened upon the pursuing "Orphans," firing 100 shots a minute. Forests which stood in the pathway of the shells were swept away and the Kentuckians nearly annihilated. Fully one-half of the officers and men were cut down by the awful fire almost at one blast.

Colonel S. S. Fry of the Fourth Kentucky Federals, riding across the field at Mill Springs, was accosted by a stranger whose uniform, whatever the color, was veiled under a gum coat. It was misty and rainy, and the coat was quite the thing for the occasion. Behind the cloaked figure Fry saw some troops advancing, and the stranger said, pointing at the line, "We must not fire on our own men." "Of course not," Fry responded and rode back toward his regiment. In a few seconds another stranger joined the one in the cloak and fired a shot at Fry. Thinking himself betrayed, Fry turned and fired a pistol at the man in the cloak. His offhand shot killed the commander of the opposing army, General Felix K. Zollicoffer. The troops on both sides were green soldiers, and there were no skirmishes in front. It was believed that Zollicoffer knew that Fry was an enemy and spoke as he did on the spur of the moment in order to gain time and save his men from the fire of Fry's regiment.

Four bells sounded on the United States gunboat Underwriter, lying at anchor, with fires banked, in the blockading fleet off Newbern. The night was dark, and it was raining in torrents. The lookout heard the noise of approaching vessels and called out rapidly the challenge: "Boat ahoy! Boat ahoy! Boat ahoy!" Getting no answer, the watch sprang the ship's rattle. The crew of the gunboat rushed on deck just as a party of boarders dressed in Confederate gray clambered from the launches over the ship's sides, armed to the teeth with pistols and cutlasses. It took but ten minutes to decide the battle on deck. The gunboat lost its captain and eight sailors killed, besides twenty helplessly wounded. In the boarding party six were killed and twenty-two wounded, but there were fifty sound men left against twenty gunboat jackies. The little handful surrendered. Finding the boilers of their prize cold, the boarders applied the torch and speedily got out from under the rain of fire poured on them from the Federal forts on shore, which had been alarmed by the bold attack.

Four Federal ironclads and three gunboats of Commodore Foote's Federal fleet rained shells into Fort Henry for two hours. The Confederates began the fight with fifty-four men and nine guns, and in the brief bombardment five guns had been disabled, with sixteen men cut down beside them. The commandant of Fort Henry humanely ordered the colors down in token of surrender, but the flagstaff had been shot through and the balyards fouled at the crosspieces. The flag could not be lowered. The staff and its defiant ensign were targets for a steady fire from the fleet. It happened that Captain Taylor, commander of the gunners who had fought so well to hold the fort, was an old man-o-war's man. He climbed the staff, heedless of danger, hauled down the colors and saved his helpless men from further slaughter.

Our Mineral Springs.

Few people realize the amount of money that the mineral springs of this country represent. The United States geological survey report for 1900 gives a list of 541 mineral or medicinal water springs, which list does not include those of purely local celebrity. The total production in that year was 39,562,136 gallons, valued at \$6,948,000. In 1901 the production rose to 55,775,000 gallons and in 1902 to 65,000,000, worth in round figures \$10,000,000. There is probably not a celebrated water in Europe which is not duplicated in this country.



MOWING DOWN "THE KENTUCKY ORPHANS."



BIG GAME FOR A LITTLE GUN.



A PARTY OF BOARDERS CLIMBED OVER THE SHIP'S RAIL.



Commodore Rowan's fleet at the attack on Elizabeth City consisted of old ferryboats, tugs and river steamers rigged for war. The Confederate squadron lined up before a fort which mounted four 32 pounders. Rowan hoisted the signal, "Dash into the enemy!" and splinters as well as lead and iron began to fly. On board the Federal ship Valley City Gunner's Mate John Davis served powder in the heat of the fight from an open barrel. Suddenly one of the enemy's shells crashed through the gunroom, setting the woodwork on fire. Springing through the flaps on his trip back from the gun last served, Davis threw himself across the opening of the barrel head, covering the powder from falling sparks until the fire was extinguished. The affair at Elizabeth City was not important, only a helter skelter sea fight of the liveliest kind, all over in half an hour. Davis was not glorified for his coolness and bravery, but Rowan praised the deed in his official report, although the hero was only an enlisted man in the navy.



DAVIS COVERING THE OPEN POWDER BARREL FROM FIRE.

WARRINGTON WAYNE.

HOW "THE KID" FOUND A HOME

By Callie Bonney Marble

[Copyright, 1902, by Callie Bonney Marble.]

SHORTY, the newsboy, had disposed of his papers and with the air of a successful business man was going home.

"Shorty! Oh, Shorty!" called a shrill voice as the newsboy passed the asylum gate, where he caught sight of the flutter of a blue gingham apron and some stubby shoes showing between the rounds, both belonging to a diminutive boy of four, with big, wide-awake gray eyes and a shock of yellow hair.

"What you want, Kid?" asked the newsboy, with a patronizing air.

"Oh, Shorty," cried the wee orphan gleefully, "tomorrow's Decoration day, and see what I've got!" And he drew out from a hole under the gate a wonderful combination bouquet of his own fashioning, which consisted of two faded pinks, an artificial rosebud dropped from somebody's bonnet, some celery leaves, a pine twig and a full assortment of the weeds which grew about the asylum yard. "Isn't it beautiful? And tomorrow when the soldiers march by I'm goin' wif 'em where the dead people are and put it on some graves, if I can run'd away. If I can't, I'll take it to the soldiers, and they can give it to the dead man for me." And the baby, who knew nothing of war and death, smiled gleefully.

"You're goin' to be in it, ain't you, Kid?" Shorty said, answering the baby's smile in almost a fatherly way. "You're a good boy to think of the dead folks, and here's a penny to buy you a popcorn ball."

The happy orphan ran back to the asylum after having deposited his precious penny in the hole under the gate, where reposed his Memorial day bouquet, and that night he was favored with a boy's happiest dream, for soldiers and guns and popcorn were in delightful evidence.

The next morning the Kid was awake long before the gong sounded to arouse the orphans, and after he had disposed of his bowl of mush and milk and secured his treasures he started down the dusty road as fast as his diminutive legs could carry him. He had not gone far before he heard music and the tramp of men and horses.

"The soldiers! The soldiers!" he cried as he hurried onward and finally stumbled and fell just as the captain, on the big black horse, spied him and suddenly drew rein, for a temporary halt had been called.

"What is your name, sonny?" he asked kindly, bending over the boy in the blue gingham apron, who scrambled hastily to his feet, still determined not

to be left behind, his eyes glistening with joy and admiration as he surveyed the captain.

"It used to be Robert, but now I live at the 'sylum it's Bob and the Kid," promptly replied the youngster. Then, fearing that the captain would ride away and leave his mission unaccomplished, he plunged right into the subject at heart, and, holding up his withered bouquet, he said proudly:

"I've got some flowers, too, and I'm goin' to take 'em to the dead men. Do they live a good ways from here?"

"That is a fine bouquet you have," the captain replied, turning his head to hide a smile. "But the cemetery is too far away for a small boy like you to walk."

"Oh, I do want to go so bad," the Kid said plaintively, "and I saved these flowers ever since yesterday,"



"WHAT'S YOUR NAME, SONNY?"

still gazing admiringly at his very unique bouquet, which had tumbled when he did and looked worse than ever.

The kind hearted captain, thinking perhaps of another little boy whom he had missed, wheeled about and spoke a few words to his wife, who was driving in a carriage a little to one side of the soldiers, after which he returned to the child, who stood with quivering lips and brimming eyes where he had left him.

"No, my boy, you can't walk there, but here is a lady who says you may ride with her. Would you like to?"

Would he like to! It was as though heaven had opened to the disappointed boy.

"So this is the little man who is to ride with me?" said the captain's pret-

ty wife. "Sit here, dear, on this little seat, where there is room, too, for your flowers. And to whom do you belong, little boy?" she asked.

"To nobody but God," he answered gravely. "I live at the 'sylum, you know."

"And wouldn't you like to belong to some one else?" she asked kindly.

"If 'twas you I would"—and the gray eyes met hers trustfully—"you and him," indicating the captain, who to his childish fancy represented no less a hero than Jack the Giant Killer. "Are the dead men glad when we give 'em the flowers?" he asked, patting his bouquet admiringly.

The captain's wife was puzzled for a moment. Then she said: "Oh, the dead men are not in the graves, you know. They have gone to live in another world. But we cannot take the flowers to them there, so we put them on the graves here, and if they see us I am sure it pleases them to know that we remember and love and honor them. But here we are, and now you can take your flowers and put them where you want to, dear."

Eagerly the boy scrambled out of the carriage, and the captain's wife placed his treasured bouquet in the chubby brown hands raised to receive it.

For a moment he stood silently regarding the graves close by. Then he said, with a touch of pity in the baby voice:

"I'm goin' to give my flowers to the man over there," pointing to a half hidden, neglected grave off a little to one side. "'cause all the other men have got flowers, and this poor man hasn't got any, and I know he'll feel bad if nobody 'members him."

"Yes, dear." The captain's wife spoke even more tenderly, for heart and eyes were overflowing as she lifted from the carriage a white wreath—this one not for the soldiers, but for a tiny grave in the family lot where a mother's fond hopes were buried when the baby soul which had stayed just long enough to bind closer together her heart and his had slipped away into the beautiful beyond, perhaps to show them the way.

An hour later all were going homeward, and when the big, kind captain saw the sleepy boy cuddled close to his wife's loving heart he knew that never again would the little waif belong "to nobody but God."

COMRADES IN THE WHITE HOUSE

By M. K. Rutledge

[Copyright, 1902, by H. Musk.]

FIVE veterans of the civil war were honored with the highest gift in the hands of the people, election to the White House. McKinley, the last of the five, was nearer to the mass of his former comrades in arms because he came from the ranks. William McKinley's army career was that of a typical American volunteer.

While serving as a private in the ranks McKinley formed the army friendships which bound him to the old soldiers throughout all his distinguished career. When he lay wounded to the death in Buffalo, his old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, held its annual reunion at Cleveland, and the chairs which had been prepared for him on the platform and at the banquet board were left vacant except for the drappings of the stars and stripes. These mute memorials were more impressive than the real presence of the president would have been, for in the gatherings of old comrades all ranks are leveled. President McKinley at the Cleveland festivities would have been one of the boys. Every private soldier who shared

his dog tent or divided rations with Private William McKinley in 1861 would have been the equal for a day of the president of the United States by the mystic bond of comradeship.

Grant was the first president enrolled in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. The year of his first inauguration, 1868, the Grand Army was in the second year of its existence and numbered but a few thousand veterans. In that year the custom of decorating the graves of the fallen comrades was first officially observed by the order. During the eight years of Grant's occupancy of the White House the society gained in influence and membership. After he laid down the cares of office and was on the eve of departure on his trip around the world Grant was mustered in under a special dispensation suspending the rules for initiating new members. The ceremony took place in Philadelphia in the presence of a delegation of comrades of Post 1, Department of Pennsylvania. Immediately after the muster the party repaired to Independence hall, where the ex-president and former general of the army shook the fraternal hand of several hundred Grand Army men. On his return to the United States in 1879 Comrade Grant was given an enthusiastic welcome at a mammoth Grand Army campfire held in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia. In the course of a speech, accounted brief, but long for the "silent man" who uttered it, he used three times the word so dear to the old soldier—that is, "comrades."

General Hayes, General Garfield, General Harrison and Major McKinley were veterans of the Grand Army when they were called to the presidential chair. Hayes, Garfield and McKinley came from the state noted for veteran enthusiasm in all things. Indiana, the home of Harrison, had a proud record in the war, and the activity of her veterans since the founding of the Grand Army has kept her in line as a soldier state.

Grant alone among the veteran presidents was a professional soldier. Yet even he, West Pointer though he was, entered the war as an Illinois volun-



COMRADE MCKINLEY IN 1861.

teer, the colonel of a regiment. Hayes also began his military career as a regimental officer. While holding the rank of major he commanded his regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, at the battle of South Mountain in 1862. After his promotion to the rank of colonel he led a brigade and before the war ended won the star of a brigadier general.

Garfield's earliest rank was that of a lieutenant colonel, but he was quickly promoted to colonel of the Forty-second Ohio volunteers. In his first battle he commanded a brigade and won a

victory at Middle Creek, Ky., on the 10th of January, 1862. For his achievement at Middle Creek Garfield was made a brigadier general, and while serving on the staff of General Rosecrans with that rank he won a second star as major general for gallantry at Chickamauga.

Harrison's first commission was that of a second lieutenant, the lowest grade, but when the company he helped recruit was incorporated into a regiment he became colonel. This regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, he led in battle and came out of the war a brigadier general. Grant was a full general, Garfield major general, Hayes and Harrison brigadier generals and McKinley major, and all volunteers of 1861.

A THEME FOR A POET.

Charge of the Light Brigade Outdone by Minnesotans.

The story of the disaster to Sickles' corps at Gettysburg is well known to all who are familiar with that battle. General Hancock spared what troops he could from Cemetery Ridge to support Sickles. While he was out strengthening the line on the flank and rear of Sickles he saw a brigade of Wilcox's Confederates dashing forward upon a Federal battery. The First Minnesota stood behind the guns, the only troops in sight. Pointing to the charging column, he said to the leader of the Minnesotans, "Colonel Colville, advance and take those colors!" The red battleflags of the enemy were more clearly distinguished through the smoke than the ranks of the men who bore them.

A thousand muskets on the Confederate reserve swept the field to clear the way for Wilcox's advance. The Minnesotans held their fire as they marched forward, losing men at every step. Finally the flanks of Wilcox's line closed round the charging band, barely a handful compared to the division confronting them. The first volley was delivered at arm's length, and with a wild dash from the leading files the Confederate colors were seized. Before Wilcox could rally his followers the Federal batteries opened on them, and the danger to the line on Cemetery Ridge was over.

But what of the First Minnesota? There were 262 officers and men in line when the charge opened. Forty-seven rallied on the return. Not a man was missing, for none surrendered or left the ranks under fire. Forty-seven marched back to the ridge, seventy-five lay dead or dying where they fell, and 140 were wounded.



A resident of Guelma, in Algeria, has taken out a patent for the manufacture of casks of cork wood. An interior coating isolates the contents from contact with the cork. A barrel of eleven gallons weighed thirty pounds instead of eighty pounds, which is the weight of a wooden cask of the same capacity. Cork being a bad conductor of heat and cold, the necessity of adding alcohol for the preservation of wine would be unnecessary, and the liquid would no longer be subject to the fluctuation of temperature. In warm climates these casks might be useful for conveying ice, meat, fish or fruits. A great saving on the freight expense would also be obtained, considering a cork barrel weighs two-thirds less than a wooden one. The influence of heat cannot warp the staves; consequently the hoops remain in place.

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| 6. Alabama 25c notes, another lot | 200 |
| 7. Alabama 50c notes | 100 |
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WORTH-REPEATING SERIES NUMBER 1.

PECK'S BAD BOY

Revised, with the objectionable
parts omitted.

(To Be Continued.)

CHAPTER XXIX. WORKING ON SUNDAY.

"Hello!" said the grocery man to the bad boy as he came in looking sick at heart and all broke up. "How is your muscle this morning?"

"All right enough," said the boy, with a look of inquiry, as though wondering what was coming next. "Why?"

"Oh, nothing, only I was going to grind the hatchet and some knives and things this morning, and I thought maybe you would like to go out in the shed and turn the grindstone for me to develop your muscles. Turning a grindstone is the healthiest thing a boy can do."

"That is all right enough," said the bad boy as he took up a sweet cracker, "but please take a good look at me. Do I look like a grindstone boy? Do I resemble a good little boy that can't say 'no' and goes off and turns a grindstone half a day for some old duffer who pays him by giving him a handful of green currants or telling him he will be a man some day, and the boy goes off one way with a lame back, while the good man goes the other way with a sharp scythe and a chuckle at the softness of the boy? You are mistaken in me. I have passed the grindstone period, and you will have to pick up another sardine who has never done circular work. Not any grindstone for Hennerly, if you please."

"You are getting too smart," said the groceryman as he charged a pound of sweet crackers to the boy's father. "You don't have to turn the grindstone if you don't want to."

"That's what I thought," says the boy as he takes a handful of blueberries. "You grindstone sharps who are always laying for a fool boy to give taffy to and get him to break his back don't play it fine enough. You bear on too hard on the grindstone. I have seen the time when a man could get me to turn a grindstone for him till the cows come home by making me believe it was fun and by telling me he never saw a boy that seemed to throw so much soul into turning a grindstone as I did, but I have found that such men are hypocrites. They inveigle a boy into their nest, like the spider does the fly, and at first they don't bear on hard, but just let the blade of the ax or the scythe touch the grindstone, and they make a boy believe he is a bigger man than old Grant."

"They bet him he will get tired, and he bets that he can turn a grindstone as long as anybody, and when the boy has got his reputation at stake then they begin to bear on hard, and the boy gets tired, but he holds out, and when the tools are ground he says he is as fresh as a daisy when he is tired enough to die. Such men do more to teach boys the hollowness of the world and its tricky features than anything, and they teach boys to know who are friends and who are foes. No, sir, the best way is to hire a grown person to turn your grindstone. I remember I turned a grindstone four hours for a farmer once, and when I got through he said I could go to the spring and drink all the water I wanted for nothing. He was the tightest man I ever saw. Why, tight! That man was tight enough to hold kerosene!"

"That's all right. Who wanted you to turn grindstone anyway? But what is it about your Pa and Ma being turned

out of church? I hear that they scandalized themselves horribly last Sunday."

"Well, you see, me and my chum put up a job on Pa to make him think Sunday was only Saturday, and Ma she fell into it, and I guess we are all going to get fired from the church for working on Sunday. You see, they didn't go to meetin last Sunday because Ma's new bonnet hadn't come, and Monday and Tuesday it rained, and the rest of the week was so muddy no one called, or they could not get anywhere, so Monday I slid out early and got the daily paper, and on Tuesday my chum he got the paper off the steps and put Monday's paper in its place. I watched when they were reading it, but they did not notice the date."

"Then Wednesday we put Tuesday's paper on the steps, and Pa said it seemed more than Tuesday, but Ma she got the paper of the day before and looked at the date and said it seemed so to her, but she guessed they had lost a day somehow. Thursday we got Wednesday's paper on the steps, and Friday we rung in Thursday's paper, and Saturday my chum he got Friday's paper on the steps, and Ma said she guessed she would wash tomorrow, and Pa said he believed he would hoe in the garden and get the weeds out so it would look better to folks when they went by Sunday to church. Well, Sunday morning came and with it Saturday's daily paper, and Pa barely glanced it over as he got on his overalls and went out in his shirt sleeves a-hoeing in the front garden, and I and my chum helped Ma carry water to wash. She said it seemed like the longest week she ever saw, but when we brought the water and took a plate of pickles to the hired girl that was down with the mumps we got in the lilac bushes and waited for the curtain to rise."

"It wasn't long before folks began going to church, and you'd 'a' died laughing to see them all stop in front of where Ma was washing and look at her and then go on to where Pa was hoeing weeds and stop and look at him and then drive on. After about a dozen teams had passed I heard Ma ask Pa if he knew who was dead, as there must be a funeral somewhere. Pa had just hoed into a bumblebee's nest and said he did not know of any that was dead, but knew some that ought to be, and Ma she did not ask any foolish questions any more. After about 20 teams had stopped Ma she got nervous and asked Deacon Smith if he saw anything green. He said something about desecration and drove away."

"Deacon Brown asked Pa if he did not think he was setting a bad example before his boy, but Pa he said he thought it would be a good one if the boy could only be hired to do it. Finally Ma got mad and took the tub behind the house where they could not see her. About 4 o'clock that afternoon we saw a dozen of our congregation, headed by the minister, file into our yard, and my chum and I knew it was time to fly, so we got on the back steps where we could hear. Pa met them at the door, expecting some bad news, and when they were seated Ma she came in and remarked it was a very unhealthy year, and it stood people in hand to meet their latter end. None of them said a word until the elder put on his specs and said it was a solemn occasion, and Ma she turned pale and wondered who it could be, and Pa says, 'Don't keep us in suspense; who is dead?' and the elder said no one was dead, but they called as a duty they owed the cause to take action on them for working on Sunday."

"Pa reached me with a barrel stave."

"Ma, she fainted away, and they threw a pitcher of water down her back, and Pa said he guessed they were a pack of lunatics, but they all swore it was Sunday, and they saw Ma washing and Pa out hoeing as they went to church, and they had called to take action on them."

Then there was a few minutes' low conversation I could not catch, and then we heard Pa kick his chair over and say it was more tricks of that darned boy. Then we knew it was time to adjourn, and I was just getting through the back fence as Pa reached me with a barrel stave, and that's what makes me limp some!"

"That was real mean in you boys," said the grocery man. "It will be hard for your Pa and Ma to explain that matter. Just think how bad they must feel!"

"Oh, I don't know. I remember hearing Pa and Uncle Ezra tell how they fooled their father once and got him to go to mill with a grist on Sunday, and Pa said he would defy anybody to fool him on the day of the week. I don't think a man ought to tempt his little boy by defying him to fool his father. Well, I'll take a glass of your 50-cent cider and go," and soon the grocery man looked out of the window and found somebody had added a cipher to the "Sweet Cider, Only 5 Cents a Glass," making it an expensive drink, considering it was made of sour apples."



An Animal Story For Little Folks

The Crane's Courtship

The Widow Owl was sitting on the stump of an old tree early one evening when who should come along but gallant Mr. Crane. He made his best bow and wished her the best of health. The widow said she was feeling well, thank you, and then they fell to talking about the weather and one thing and another.

After awhile Mr. Crane sighed a deep sigh and the Widow Owl exclaimed:

"Dear me, Mr. Crane, what is the matter that you should sigh that way? It really sounds as if you were in love."

"I am in love, Mrs. Owl—deeply in love," replied the long legged bird.

"I thought so," said the widow. "And with whom are you in love?"

"With you, widow; with you," answered the crane tenderly.

"Oh, my!" exclaimed the widow.

"Yes, I am in love with you," con-



"I'M IN LOVE, MRS. OWL."

cluded the crane, "and I want you to be my wife. You are the fairest female in the land."

"And you," said the widow shyly, "you are the handsomest thing I know."

"Then will you be mine?" cried the crane.

"Alas, I can never be!" replied the widow.

"Why not, dear heart?" he asked.

"You live in the day and I live at night. Our paths must ever be separate."

"Too sad!" exclaimed the crane, brushing a tear from his eye.

"But I will be a sister to you," added the Widow Owl.

And then the crane shed a few more tears and went to sleep, while Mrs. Owl flew away to catch her nightly supply of mice.—Chicago Tribune.

An Animal Story For Little Folks

The Divided Apple

Mr. Pig and Mr. Goat met one day under an apple tree, and after they had bidden each other good morning they turned their eyes toward the upper

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branches to see what amount of fruit was on the tree.

And what do you suppose they saw? Only one apple. But such a fine, ripe apple it was and large enough to make up for any number of smaller pieces of fruit.

"Will you do me a favor?" asked the pig of the goat.

"What is it?" asked the goat.

"Won't you butt up against this tree as hard as you can and shake that apple down for me?"

"Oh, ho!" cried the goat. "I was just going to ask you to rub up against the tree as hard as you could so as to shake that apple down for me."

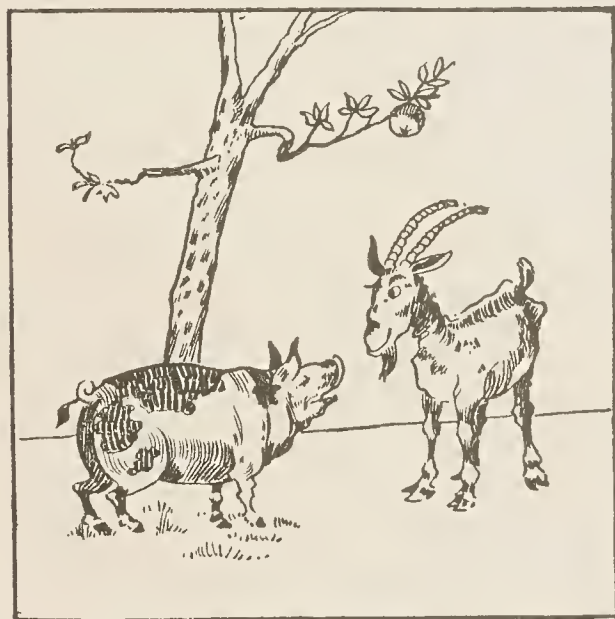
"No, I'll not shake it down for you, but I'll shake it down for myself," said the pig.

"If you do, I'll get it and eat it," answered the goat; "but I think that I'll have to butt the tree so as to get the apple for myself."

"If you do, I'll get it and eat it," replied the pig.

So they both went to work to think of a plan that would insure their getting the apple. After awhile the goat said:

"I'll tell you what we'll do. You rub against the tree, and I'll butt the tree,



"WILL YOU DO ME A FAVOR?" ASKED THE PIG.

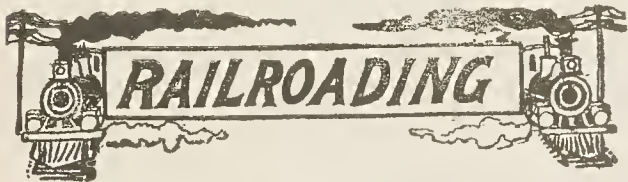
and when the apple falls we will run to the spot, and the first one to get there may have the apple."

The pig agreed, and they set to work. The goat butted as hard as he could, and the pig rubbed as hard as he could. The tree shook, and down came the apple.

Both of the animals rushed for it, and they got there about the same time. The apple in falling had split in halves, and each of the animals grabbed a half.

"Well, that was the best way out of our controversy after all," said the goat, munching his half of the apple.

"I believe it was," assented the pig as he chewed on his half.—Pittsburg Dispatch.



Sherman Hobson, a railroad man in Pueblo, Col., has just perfected an appliance which, if all proves true that is claimed for it by its inventor, will greatly reduce railroad collisions and save thousands of lives annually.

The new appliance is a sort of looking glass to be hung on each side of an engine to enable the engineer and fireman to see the roadbed for six miles, both in front and in the rear. The chief value of the invention is that it does not make any difference if the road is curved or straight. The instrument works on the principle of a mirage, and it has been named by its inventor as the "miragescope."

It has been tested from Denver to Grand Junction on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland and also passed favorable tests on the Colorado Southern and Missouri Pacific. Application has been made for patent.

New German High Speed Trains.

It has been decided to increase the speed of the trains of the Prussian state railroads running between Hamburg, Hanover and Berlin. This decision is the outcome of the experiments with high speed electric locomotives upon the Berlin-Zossen military railroad. The new high speed trains are to be propelled by steam, as the Berlin-Zossen experiments proved that heavy electrical trains exercised a great wear and tear upon the rails.

This Will Please Travelers.

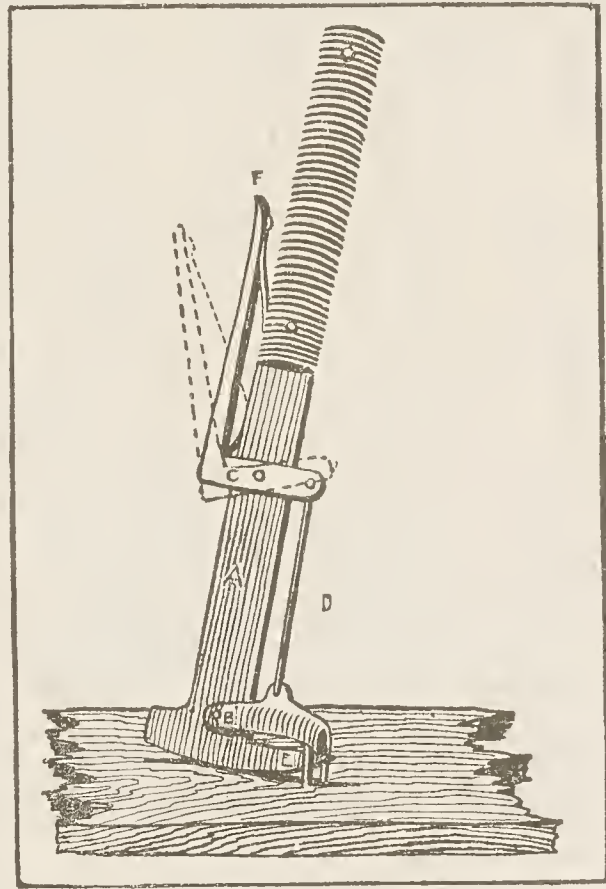
J. T. Whitlock of Terre Haute, Ind., an employee of the Vandalia line, is, says the Scientific American, the inventor of a method of avoiding the jolting which is usually experienced when a train passes over an intersection of tracks. He has designed a crossing which has some movable parts, which make a solid connection for the train to pass over. The device is being tried on the Vandalia line and if entirely successful will be adopted.

NEW STAPLE PULLER.

This Invention From Missouri Should Prove Very Useful.

The accompanying illustration shows a simple form of staple puller which is capable of drawing straight out the longest fence wire staples and of retaining the drawn staples until purposely removed from the device. This, says a writer in the Scientific American, prevents the loss of staples when drawn out, and since they are not bent out of shape, they may be conveniently reused if desired.

The tool is the invention of Mr. George P. Haley of Mexico, Mo. It consists of a shank (A) provided with a handle at one end and a claw head (E) at the other end. The claw head has a hammer section at one end and is pointed at the opposite or claw end. The under surface of the claw is curved so as to form proper leverage for pulling out the longest staples in use for fence wire. A clamp (B) is used in conjunction with the claw. This



IMPROVED STAPLE PULLER.

consists of a U shaped piece pivoted to the shank and having teeth adapted to close over the sides of the claw. The clamp (B) is connected by a rod (D) to a bell crank (C) and is normally held out of engagement with the claw by a spring on the gripping end of the crank.

In operation the claw is introduced beneath the bow section of the staple and driven well in by striking the hammer section of the claw head. At the same time the gripping section of the bell crank (C) is carried up close to the handle, bringing the teeth of the crank over and at each side of the point of the claw head. The shank is then rocked upon the convex surface of the claw head, and the staple is

withdrawn. The clamp holds the staple upon the claw head as long as the grip section of the lever is parallel with the handle of the device.

Thickness of Earth's Crust.

How far are we from fire? Uncle Sam is trying to answer that question. His experts have been engaged recently in measuring the thickness of the earth's crust in various parts of the United States, and they find that it varies very much. The rind of the planet beneath the city of New York is about twenty-five miles through; at Yankton, S. D., it is only about half as thick as that.

What Kettle Bridges Are.

Perhaps the most remarkable bridges in the world are the kettle bridges in Russia and Siberia, of which Cossack soldiers are expert builders. They are built of the soldiers' lances and cooking kettles. Seven or eight lances are placed under the handles of a number of kettles and fastened by means of ropes to a form of raft. Each of these rafts will bear the weight of half a ton.

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DICTIONARY Continued.

Local. A stamp issued by some private dispatch, or one used in a limited district only.

Manila paper. Ordinary wrapping paper used also for bags. Newspaper bands or wrappers are usually printed upon it.

Native paper. Paper made in a crude way by natives of India or elsewhere.

Oblong stamp. A stamp wider than its length.

Obsolete stamp. A stamp no longer in use.

Oddity. A stamp improperly made owing to some mistake during its manufacture.

Official reprint. See government reprint.

Official seal. A label used by the postmaster to seal up letters and packages received in a mutilated condition.

Official stamps. Stamps used on official letters by the government.

O. G. Original gum, which see.

Original gum. The gum originally used on

the back of a stamp distinguished from that which may be applied later.

Part perforated. Not perforated on all four sides.

Pen cancellation. A cancellation done with a pen instead of a cancelling stamp. See some early issues.

Perforation. The small holes punched around stamps to aid in separating one stamp from another in the sheet. Stamps are sometimes classified according to the size of their perforations. "Perforated 13," for example, means there are 13 holes to every two centimeters of length. "Perf. 14" would mean 14 holes to the same length, and so on.

Perforation gauge. A scale giving the number of perforations in every two centimeters (or twenty millimeters) of length. See "Perforation" above.

Philatelic. An adjective, pronounced "fil-a-tel-ik" with accent on next to last syllable. Belonging to philately, which see.

Philatelist. Pronounced "Fil-lat-el-ist," with accent on second syllable. An advanced collector, or one who makes a study of, or classifies, the various postal issues.

Philately. Pronounced "fil-lat-el-y," with accent on second syllable. The word is derived from the Greek *Philos*, loving, and *Atelos*, prepaid, and means (1) the collecting of stamps; (2) the intelligent study and classification of stamps. By many philately is considered a science just as much as the study of minerals, insects, flowers, etc.

Pin perforation. A perforation consisting of small holes like the prick of a pin. This is more properly a roulette, since none of the paper has been removed by the process as in the case of a perforation.

Plate. The metal form from which sheets of stamps are printed.

Plate numbers. On the margin of a sheet of stamps is often found a number to designate the plate from which the stamps have been printed. These numbers, when attached to

How a Modern Stamp Business Is Carried on.

Snap-shot Views of A. Bullard & Co's. Establishment



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NEWS AND COMMENT.

The stamp magazine and dealer have played no small part in the progress of philately during the half century of its wonderful growth from a mere child's play to a pursuit both educational and aesthetic in its nature. The appearance of a new stamp paper or another business house always points to another contingent of active collectors who are soon to appear on the field and support the new enterprise. If this were not so, the increasing number of dealers and new papers would in time outnumber all the collectors themselves, and would fail for want of support. The new enterprise is a magnet in itself which draws outsiders into the pursuit and creates, as it were, enough new customers to support it. The better its equipment and business methods, the greater drawing power it has. This is the secret why there are so many dealers and publications which have actually succeeded; and on the other hand, it explains in a measure why there are so many more collectors today than there were a few years ago.

The exercises dedicating the St. Louis fair were held on the 30th of April, although the exhibition will not be opened to the public before next spring. In the meanwhile extensive preparations are to be made for the largest fair ever held in America, and it is probable that a special series of stamps will be issued for the occasion, although no steps have as yet been taken to select an appropriate design.

The new 2-cent envelope stamp on white and amber paper is printed in both vermilion and carmine ink, making two distinct varieties, to say nothing of a variety of shades in each of the above two colors. Since our last issue the new 1-cent envelope stamp has appeared, and the design is altogether an improvement over the 2-cent value.

The new 15c stamp of France with figure of the sower, printed in gray-green, has appeared.

The series of articles just concluded on: "How to Make Money in the Stamp Business" being so successful, we have reprinted the entire work in book form, which will be mailed to any reader who has not the full set of back copies, for 25c in silver or unused stamps. Probably by next month we shall begin another serial on how to make a variety of articles

useful to collectors and dealers, such as hinge paper, the stock book, albums, etc., etc.

A MODERN STAMP BUSINESS.



ALTHOUGH the newspapers have much to say regarding stamps and stamp transactions, in these days of liberal journalism, when no discrimination is made against any pursuit or

occupation which the public take a general interest in, nevertheless, the laity, and many collectors as well, are quite ignorant of the extent to which the business of handling stamps is carried on by the largest houses in

this country and abroad.

We have selected, as a subject for this short article, the philatelic business of the firm of A. Bullard & Co., of Boston, Mass., which has dealt in stamps for nearly twenty years, commencing in a small way, as most houses have done which later established a reputation for themselves. As the business grew, larger accommodations had to be found than the single room office on the basement floor, and each successive move has been into larger quarters. In 1895 the publishing branch of the business was enlarged upon by the installation of a complete printing plant and the appearance a few months later of a monthly paper of especial interest to collectors, which latter has appeared ever since. In 1902 the business was again moved and larger printing and folding machinery put in to take

or other information.

Pre-cancelled. Stamps cancelled in the sheet before they are affixed to letters. This is done only when stamps are sold in large quantities to publishers and others. A few collect these stamps.

Proof. A trial impression from a new die. Proofs are usually printed on India paper or thin cardboard.

Proprietary stamps. Stamps used for pre-paying revenue on matches, patent medicine etc.

Provisional stamps. Stamps used for a limited time, pending the arrival of a new issue. They are usually surcharged stamps.

Punched. Stamps cancelled by a round hole punched through the paper.

Ready issue. See Plimpton issue.

Rectangular stamp. A stamp longer than its width.

Re-engraved. Made from a new plate.

Remainders. Obsolete stamps sold at the

the place of the smaller presses which would no longer turn out the work fast enough.

The three illustrations give a general idea of the provisions made for handling the mail-order branch of the business. The basement storeroom contains boxes, bags and barrels of stamps just as they are imported from Europe and elsewhere. On shelves are stored albums and various publications, and also price lists which are printed in lots of about 12,000 and folded by machinery, ready to send out by mail.

As the mail orders are received, a bunch of one hundred or more letters are first placed in a formaline fumigator where they remain fifteen minutes. Taken from this they are opened in a small office away from the bustle of the general work that is going on, are carefully read, and the sum of each remittance

post office of issue to collectors.

Reprints. Stamps printed from obsolete plates. Reprints are not counterfeits, as the latter are not printed from the original plates while genuine reprints are.

Retouched. A plate refinished.

Rouletted. Slits, not perforations, cut around a stamp to aid in the separation of the stamp from others in the sheet is a roulette.

Seebecks. Central American stamps made by N. F. Seebeck who supplied the governments free under the stipulation that he might sell the remainders to collectors.

Specialist. One who collects the stamps of a few countries only.

Speculative. Stamps designed more especially for collectors than actual postal purposes.

Surcharged. A stamp overprinted, usually in black ink.

Unperforated. Stamps neither perforated or rouletted. Usually, the earliest issues.

Watermark. A design woven in the paper,

DICTIONARY Concluded.

the adjoining stamp, are preserved by a few collectors. Some English stamps have the plate numbers inside the design.

Plimpton issue. An issue of U. S. envelopes manufactured for the government by the Plimpton Manufacturing Co. from roughly-engraved plates made to imitate the finer plates for the Reay issue.

Postal issue. An issue of postage stamps, cards, envelopes or wrappers.

Postal-package stamp. A stamp used to pre-pay postage on packages sent by railroad under the supervision of the post office.

Postal Union. An organization of representatives from nearly all the postal-issuing countries of the world, with headquarters in Switzerland. Object, the regulation of mails between foreign countries.

Postmark. A mark stamped upon a letter by the postmaster, showing date when the letter was received at the office, name of post office,

recorded on the letter. The letters then go to the mail-order department where experienced clerks fill the orders, address and stamp the packages.

The work of putting up approval sheets is one of the most interesting features, the stamps being placed on the sheets systematically as they are taken from boxes contained in drawers, each drawer numbered according to the sheet it refers to.

BELL'S KITE SHIP.

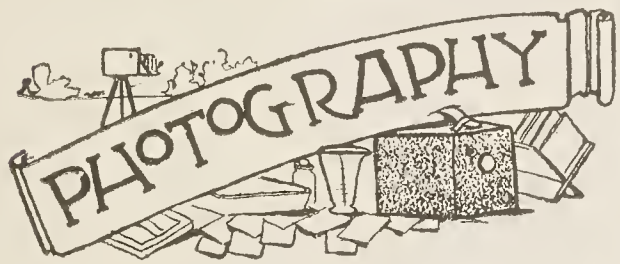
Inventor Describes His Latest Device in the Aeronautic Line.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell delivered an informal air ship lecture to the members of the National Academy of Science when they were in session in Washington. For the first time he discussed the kite with which he has been conducting experiments and for the first time displayed models of his new kite.

Dr. Bell stated he had observed that in the old Hargrave or box kite and all subsequent kites and flying machines of the same order they were defective in two ways. The box kite is braced in a horizontal and a vertical direction, but not otherwise, so that cross supports have to be introduced in the frame, which increase the weight without adding to the flying power and at the same time operate as an obstacle to the wind. The chief defect of the box kite, of which Langley's aeroplane is an elaboration, is that the weight increases with the cube as rapidly as the lifting power does with the square, so that the larger the kite the less it will lift in proportion.

In view of these facts he had been led, Dr. Bell said, to construct a kite the frame of which would present the form of a triangle no matter from what side one viewed it. In other words, the frame was a perfect tetrahedron, and in experimenting with it he found, as he had expected, that it was self braced in every direction and that the lifting power increased at a greater ratio than the increase in weight. He was surprised at the facility with which such a kite could be managed.

One advantage of tetrahedron kites, Dr. Bell explained, was that they could be grouped into any form desired, just as a person can build any form of house. In this way he had constructed an air ship capable of lifting a 200 pound weight. This statement caused a stir among the scientists, as it is regarded as giving the latest advance in aerostatics.



During the last few years photography has made great strides forward and caused inroads into businesses that a decade ago were not even thought of. The latest that has come before the public is modeling by photography. While it is still a secret process—the secret being held by a company backed by a member of a prominent publishing house and other well known New Yorkers, and still in its infancy—the possibilities opened up are practically limitless.

An immense amount of money and years of experimenting have been spent in an endeavor to find some way of producing a relief by photographic means, says the New York Times, but up to a very recent date the results have been most discouraging, as it has been impossible to control the medium used or to produce by etching or eating away by acids a sufficiently deep impression to be of any value except

for photo engraving or other purposes of a like nature.

Very recently, however, the process of producing bas-reliefs has been brought to perfection. Those who are unfamiliar with the subject and who know nothing of the prolonged experiments which have been made by so many investigators will be interested to know that it is now possible to take any kind of design—a drawing in pen and ink, for instance, or an engraving or a photograph—and then by making a photographic enlargement and preparing it in a peculiar way (this is where the secret comes in) to obtain a negative which is printed on a gelatinous substance, which, under proper treatment (another secret), swells to the exact proportions of the lights and shades, giving relief of the most exact and minute nature.

New Blue Print Process.

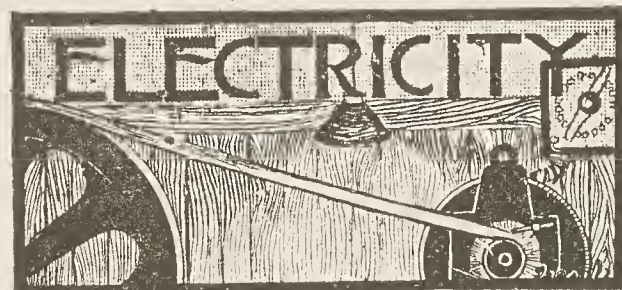
Harry C. Weber, city engineer of Richmond, Ind., has invented a device for making blue print drawings by electric light. He has applied for a patent. Drawings of any sort that are to be transferred to blue print paper are wrapped about a cylinder of plate glass about eighteen inches in diameter. Over the drawings a sheet of blue print paper is placed. Suspended above the glass cylinder is an arc lamp, and by means of a clocklike device this lamp is lowered little by little, passing through the center of the cylinder, the brilliant white light being diffused so steadily that the printing is accomplished quicker than by the sunlight process. The device is so regulated through the agency of the mechanism that at the proper moment the arc lamp is extinguished.

Granite Carving With Air Tools.

An industry in which pneumatic tools bid fair to effect a revolution is the working of granite. Up till a few years ago the granite tombstones which are to be seen in every cemetery and the elaborately carved granite blocks which are now so popular for the fronts of banks and public houses were dressed by hand with a hammer and chisel in much the same way as we may suppose the Egyptians carved the sphinx. Now a jet of air is doing the mason's work.

Edison's Wonderful Record.

Thomas A. Edison is nearing the 1,000 mark in his inventions. Already he has been granted 790 patents on his ideas by the United States government, and more are pending. It is to be hoped that he will continue to keep the patent office busy for many years.



One of the most extraordinary inventions of the age is a type printing telegraph record. This is a telegraph instrument and, says the Chicago Chronicle, the only one of its kind ever invented that works absolutely without the aid of batteries. It enables any one with the aid of a small instruction card to become a skilled telegraph operator within the space of five minutes. The war office in Berlin and Vienna and the United States government have adopted it. Its value is considerable for commercial purposes, and its importance has been recognized by the postmaster general of England, who has taken it up.

The peculiar value of this little instrument is that it can be attached to any existing telephone line in a few moments, and a printed message can

be sent on any telephone line while parties are conversing with one another without in the least interfering with the conversation. Furthermore, it leaves a clearly printed message at both ends of the line, thus enabling the message to be left during the absence of the addressee, the receiver working automatically and under lock and key. Walter Samuel Steljes, the inventor, in spite of his foreign name is a true cockney, having been born in the parish of St. Luke's, London, in June, 1858. He served his time in the telegraph department of the general post office, where his father has served no less than fifty years in the postal telegraph service.

Wireless Telephoning.

An Italian engineer professes to have invented a telephone which is adaptable to every country and will do for the landsman what Marconi's invention has already done for the sailor. The inventor declares that earth is as good a conductor as the air and that two machines properly adjusted to one another will if inserted in the ground convey the human voice from one to the other as easily as the ordinary wire. He asserts that the instrument need not be much larger than a walking stick and that if it is inserted in the ground communication can be at once established. The future development of this instrument, says an Italian contemporary, will be anxiously looked for.

An Electric Washerwoman.

Electricity lately has been pressed into the service of the housewife, the Budapest newspapers announcing the invention of an electrical washing machine by Josef Nagy of Szegedin. With this machine the use of soap is dispensed with, the electric current being intended to take away any stain or grease. The machine will wash 300 pieces of linen without any assistance.

Electric Billiards.

Electric billiards is a new amusement of Parisians, described in Electricity. It is played on a table in the center of which is a plate of some easily electrified material. The billiard balls are of compressed pitch, and the cue is a short rod with a cork tip prepared chemically. The balls being attracted by the plate adds greatly to the difficulty of making caroms.



Dr. F. A. Barton, president of the Aeronautical institute of England, announces that he is building an air ship which will be fitted with 150 horse power motors. If this is successful, he will build one which will carry motors of 500 or 600 horse power and will be able to fly from sixty to eighty miles an hour. He has devised a system, he says, whereby the size of the supporting balloon decreases as the size of the aeroplanes increases, and he thinks he has solved the problem of the commercial air ship.

A Bait Fish Patent.

A cable report from St. Pierre, Miquelon, says that a scientist employed by the French government has discovered a bait fish good for the whole season, replacing the herring, caplin and probably the squid. The experiment has been made on the coast of Iceland. The French government has patented the discovery and probably will prohibit the importation of bait fish from Newfoundland. A naval commission will report if the discovery is suitable for deep sea fishing.

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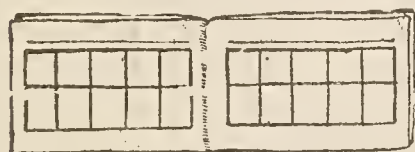
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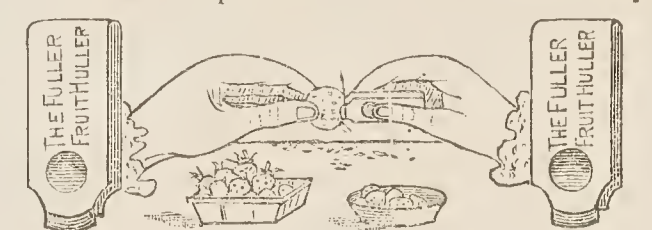
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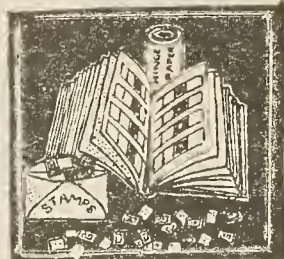
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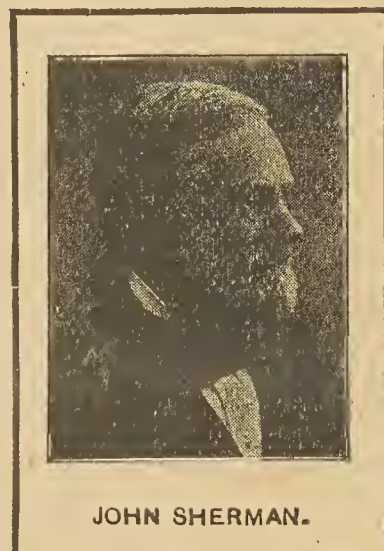
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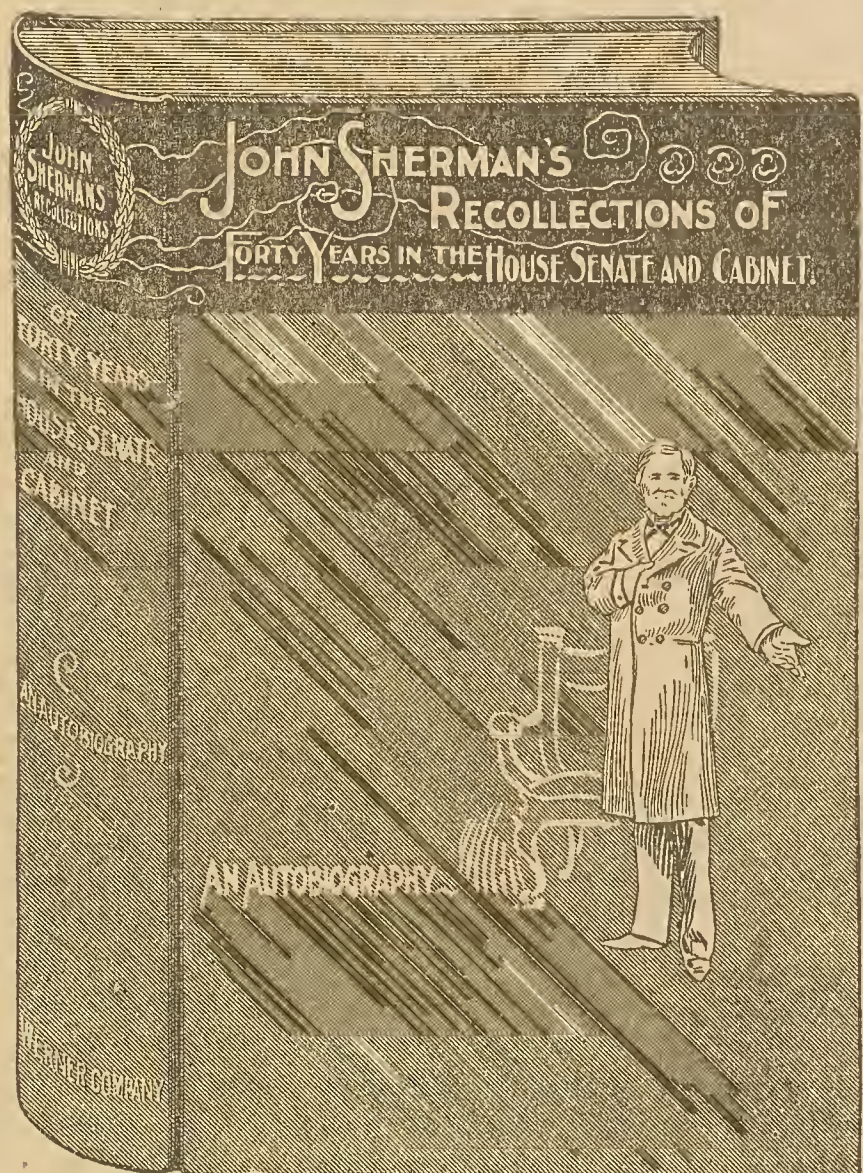
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